



INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE
IN HIGHER EDUCATION

सहायता सेतु

AN INITIATIVE TOWARDS A
MORE PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY
**MENDORI VILLAGE
PROJECT REPORT**

SUBMITTED TO-
DR. UDAY
KUMAR GUPTA
SUBMITTED BY-
ANSHUL TIWARI
BBA 1ST YEAR
SECTION 'A'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I ANSHUL TIWARI, would like to express my special thanks to the honourable Director Dr. Pragyesh Kumar Agrawal & extend a deep sense of gratitude towards DR. SHARDA GANGWAR (H.O.D- BBA DEPT.), DR. UDAY KUMAR GUPTA & Ms. ANAGHA KOTESTHANE for being my patron teachers, & all the respected faculties of BBA DEPT. for helping me with their flamboyant ideas which gave an extra dazzle to my presentation.

Culminating, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to my friends and family for being so supportive & productive and having a positive foresight towards assuring the successful completion & presentation of this project.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the content of this project entitled,

"PROJECT REPORT FOR COMMUNICATION"

by **ANSHUL TIWARI** of **BBA 1st YEAR Section-"A"**

is the bona fide work of them submitted to

DR. SHARDA GANGWAR (H.O.D- BBA DEPT.)

INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE

IN HIGHER EDUCATION, BHOPAL

for consideration in fulfillment of the

requirement of report for the award of 1st Semester

General Elective subject - Communication as a part of

the Project for BBA 1st YEAR (UG-GE-BUSINESS

COMMUNICATION-GE-191), under the guidance of the

undersigned.

It has been observed that they have shown keen interest

in the assigned work and have completed it within the

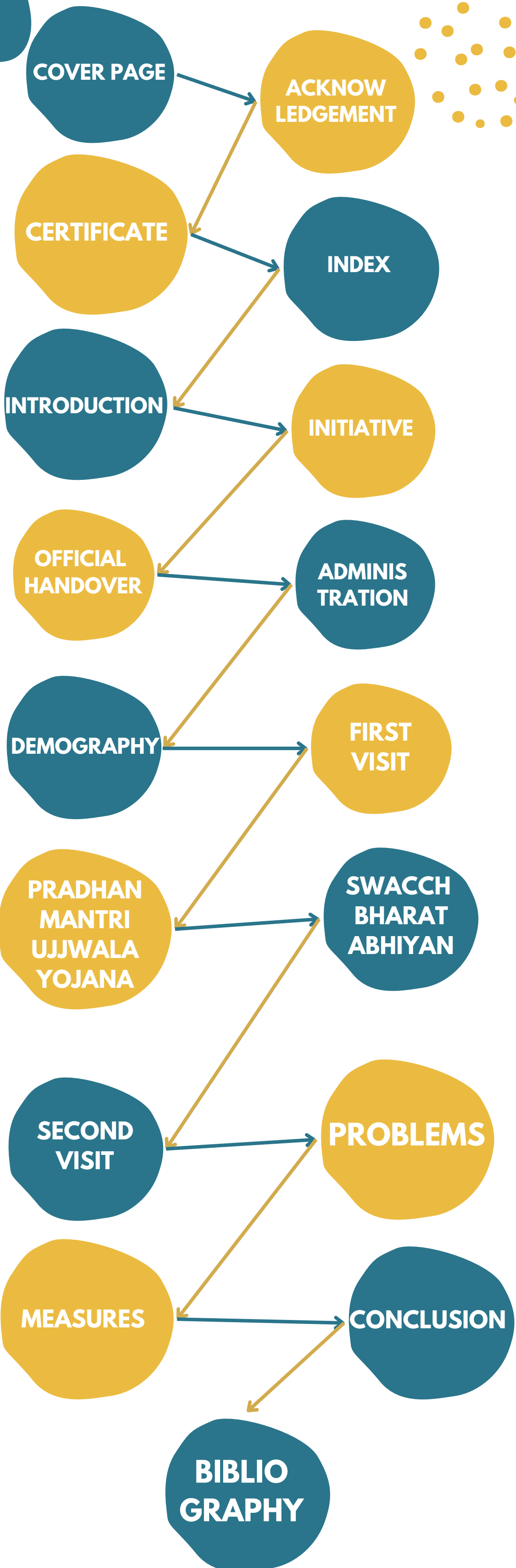
mentioned time period.

Name of the Teacher:

Sign of the Teacher:

DATE:

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INTRODUCTION

Mendori is a village in block Phanda, tehsil Huzur, Bhopal district of Madhya Pradesh, India. It's true location can be identified as on the way to Kerwa Dam road, near the National Law Institute University.

The Sanskaar Valley School and the Kerwa Dam reservoir are the nearest located prominent landmarks on the way to Mendori.

It is situated 11 kms. From the capital city of Bhopal.

Mendori, Bhopal (MP) PIN Code



462044

City: Mendori
Post: Ratibad
Block: Huzur
District: Bhopal
State: Madhya Pradesh (MP)



[HTTPS://ONLINEINDIACODE.COM/PINCODE/462044](https://onlineindiacode.com/pincode/462044)



INITIATIVE



The idea was the brainchild of the HOD of the Department of Business Administration & Management Dr. Sharda Gangwar. Her main motive from this field activity was to give the students a first-hand experience in field related activities.

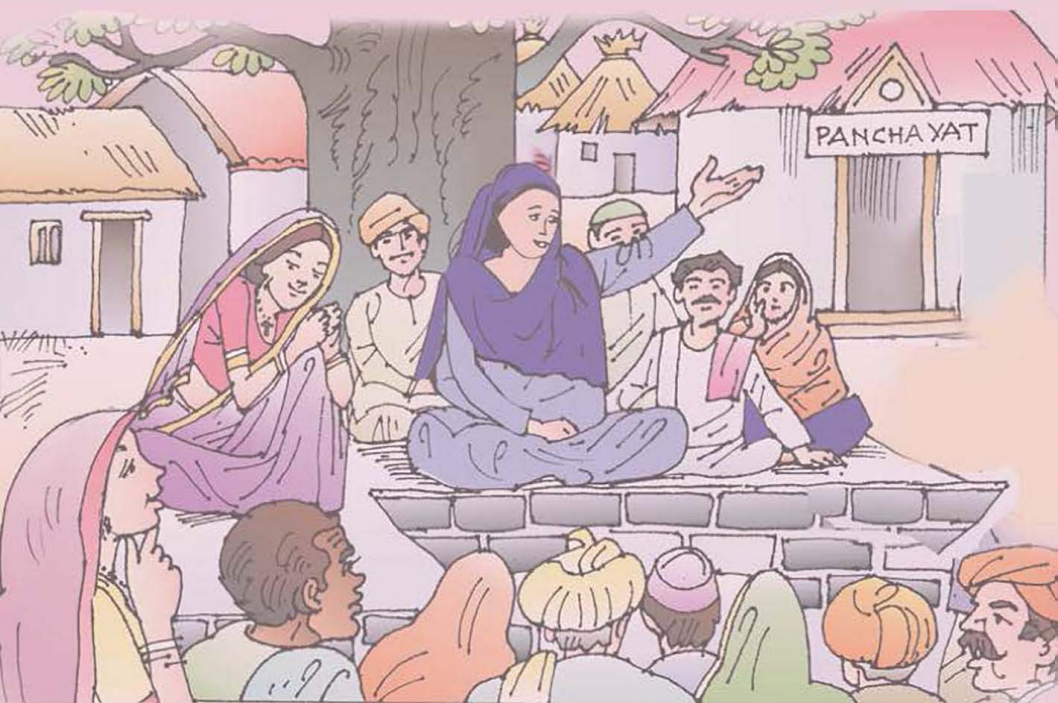
It included a meeting with the hon. Director of the institute and the faculties of the Department of Business Administration and Commerce.

OFFICIAL HANDOVER OF ACCEPTANCE LETTER FOR ADOPTING VILLAGE



On Friday, 26th August 2022, the director along with the faculty and students of Department of Business Administration & Management welcomed the District Project Manager under the State Rural Livelihood Mission Dr. Rekha Pandey who formally handed out the letter and motivated and praised the students of Department of Business Administration & Management for carrying out such social and welfare work alongside effective learning about field related activities.

Government Mechanism VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION



Panchayati Raj

What is a Panchayat

- ❖ Panchayat is the name of the local government system in India.
- ❖ Panchayat means a group of "Five Persons".
- ❖ In simple words, a Panchayat is a council of elders representing a village.
- ❖ The Panchayat system covers the village level (Gram Panchayat), clusters of villages (block Panchayat) and the district level (District Panchayat).

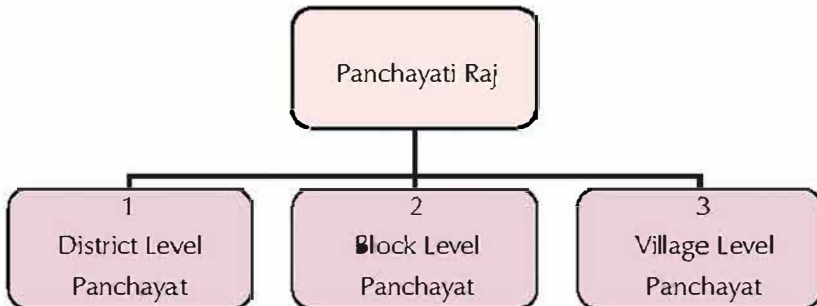
What is the Panchayati Raj System

- ❖ Panchayati Raj is a form of government at the village level where each village is responsible for its own activities.
- ❖ The Amendment Act of 1992 contains provision for passing the powers and responsibilities to the panchayat for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.



Levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions

The 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of :



Village Level Panchayat

- ❖ It is a local body working for the welfare of the village.
- ❖ Panchayati Raj is a system of governance in which Gram Panchayat are the basic units of administration.

- ❖ The number of members usually ranges from 7 to 31; occasionally, groups are larger, but they never have fewer than seven members.



- ❖ The council leader is named Sarpanch in Hindi, and each of the five members is a Gram Panchayat Sadasya or Panch.
- ❖ In such a system, each villager can voice his opinion in the governance of his village.
- ❖ Decisions are taken without long legal procedure.

Block Level Panchayat

- ❖ The block-level institution is called the Panchayat Samiti.
- ❖ Panchayat samiti is a local government body at the tehsil or Taluka level in India.
- ❖ It works for the villages of the Tehsil or Taluka that together are called a Development Block.
- ❖ The Panchayat Samiti is the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district administration.
- ❖ The samiti is elected for 5 years and is headed by the chairman and the deputy chairman.



The common departments in the Samiti are General Administration, Finance, Public Works, Agriculture, Health, Education, Social Welfare, Information Technology and others.

District Level Panchayat

- ❖ At district level, panchayati raj system is called as "Zila Parishad".
- ❖ It looks after the administration of the rural area of the district and its office is located at the district headquarters.
- ❖ It is headed by the "District Collector" or the "District Magistrate" or the "Deputy Commissioner".
- ❖ The Chairman of all the Panchayat Samitis form the members of Zila Parishad.
- ❖ It is the link between the State Government and the Panchayat Samiti.

- ❖ The major functions of a district level panchayat is to provide essential services like supply of improved seeds, running schools, PHC's and hospitals, construction of bridges and roads etc.

Role of Women in the Panchayati Raj System

- ❖ Bringing women into the mainstream of development is a major concern.
- ❖ The Constitutional (73rd) Amendment Act, 1992 provides for reservation of selective posts for women.
- ❖ Women members and Chairpersons of Panchayats, who are new entrants in Panchayats, have to gain the required skill which is imparted by training institutions for which the financial assistance is provided by the Ministry of Rural Development.



Household Survey and Redressal Forum

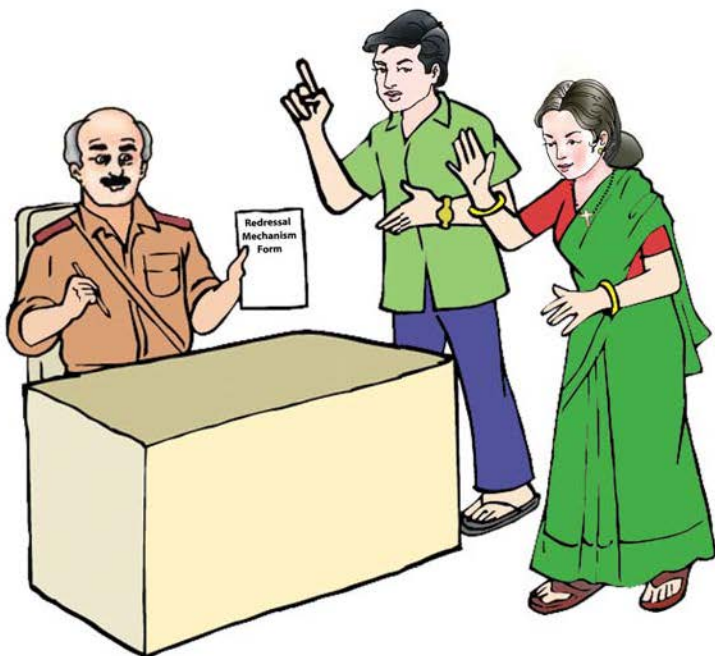
What is a Household Survey?

The Household Survey is a multi-purpose continuous survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to collect information on:

- ❖ household and family information
- ❖ housing tenure and household accommodation
- ❖ consumer durables including vehicle ownership
- ❖ employment
- ❖ education

Redressal Mechanism

- ❖ Grievance (complaint) Redressal Mechanism is a part of the machinery of any administration.
- ❖ In fact, the grievance redressal mechanism of an organisation is the measure to determine its efficiency and effectiveness as it provides important feedback on the working of the administration.
- ❖ Allowing Citizens to register their grievance through toll free telephone, instant SMS to field staff, automatic FAX to the higher officials will ensure speedy corrective action. Disposal of grievance will dramatically improve.
- ❖ Access to information, backed with relevant infrastructure and services, not only allows rural population to improve its quality of life but also adds confidence on the government deliveries.



Briefly stated, the entire life cycle of a mechanism consists of:

- ❖ Access to different schemes run by different departments.
- ❖ Registering of the grievance by a citizen through phone or center.
- ❖ Receipts or acknowledgement of acceptance of grievance by organisation.
- ❖ Assessment of matter regarding follow up action.
- ❖ Forwarding and transfer; reminders and clarification.
- ❖ Monitoring of redress procedures and actions.
- ❖ Closure of the case.
- ❖ Warehousing the data.

VISITATION

On Saturday, 03rd September 2022, the first visit was scheduled between the HOD, leaders of all the groups and the faculties of Department of Business Administration & Management to the village of Mendori. The main motive of this visit was to look at the situation in the village and communicate our mission to the fellow villagers.



PRADHAN MANTRI UJJAWALA YOJANA



OVERVIEW-

- Launched on 1st May 2016.
- Established and managed by MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS.
- Its main motive was to provide cleaner cooking fuels to the poor and inaccessible parts of the society.
- Aim was to distribute approximately 50 million LPG connections till date.
- Women of Below Poverty Line families are eligible for this scheme.
- Required to have a Aadhar and BPL card.

Introduction



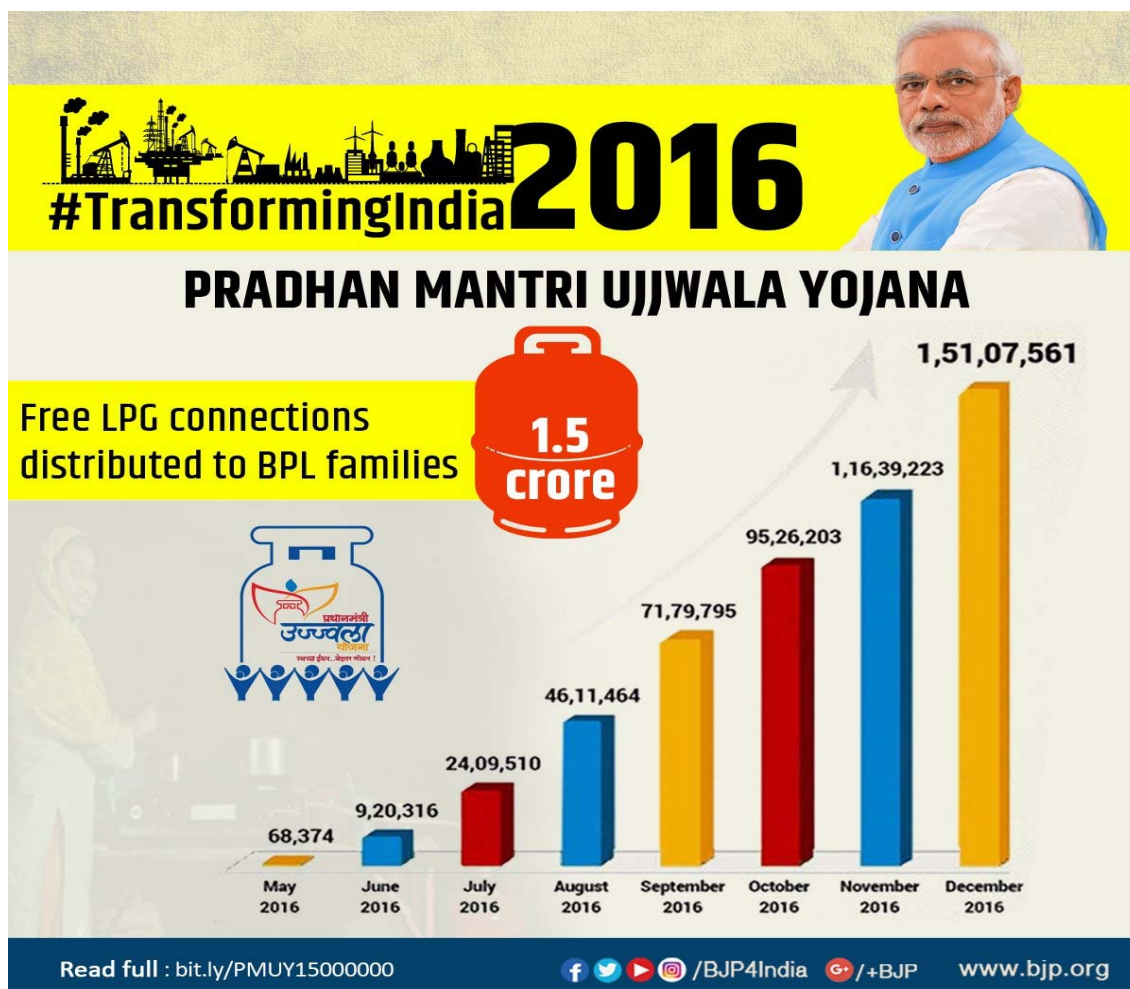
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 1st May 2016 in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as a flagship scheme with an objective to make clean cooking fuels such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households which were then using traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, cow-dung cakes etc. Usage of traditional cooking fuels has detrimental impacts on the health of rural women as well as on the environment.

EFFECTS-

In India, the poor have limited access to cooking gas (LPG). The spread of LPG cylinders has been predominantly in the urban and semi-urban areas with the coverage mostly in middle class and affluent households. But there are serious health hazards associated with cooking based on fossil fuels. According to WHO estimates, about 5 lakh deaths in India alone due to unclean cooking fuels. Most of these premature deaths were due to non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer. Indoor air pollution is also responsible for a significant number of acute respiratory illnesses in young children. According to experts, having an open fire in the kitchen is like burning 400 cigarettes an hour.

Providing LPG connections to BPL households will ensure universal coverage of cooking gas in the country. This measure will empower women and protect their health. It will reduce drudgery and the time spent on cooking. It will also provide employment for rural youth in the supply chain of cooking gas.

Target



On 7th September 2019, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India handed over the 8th Crore LPG connection in Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

The target under the scheme was to release 8 Crore LPG Connections to the deprived households by March 2020.

The release of 8 Crore LPG connections under the scheme has also helped in increasing the LPG coverage from 62% on 1st May 2016 to 99.8% as on 1st April 2021.

Eligibility

Women under BPL can only apply and must have attained 18 years of age.

There should not be any other LPG connection in the same household.

Adult woman belonging to any of the following

categories – SC, ST, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Most Backward Classes , Tea and Ex- Tea Garden tribes, Forest Dwellers, People residing in Islands and River Islands, enlisted under SECC Households or any Poor Household as per 14-point declaration.

Documents required

- 1.Know Your Customer (KYC)
- 2.Aadhaar Card of applicant as Proof of Identity and Proof of Address.
- 3.Bank Account Number and IFSC
- 4.Supplementary KYC to support status of the family.
- 5.Ration Card issued by the State



SWACCH BHARAT ABHIYAN(SBA)



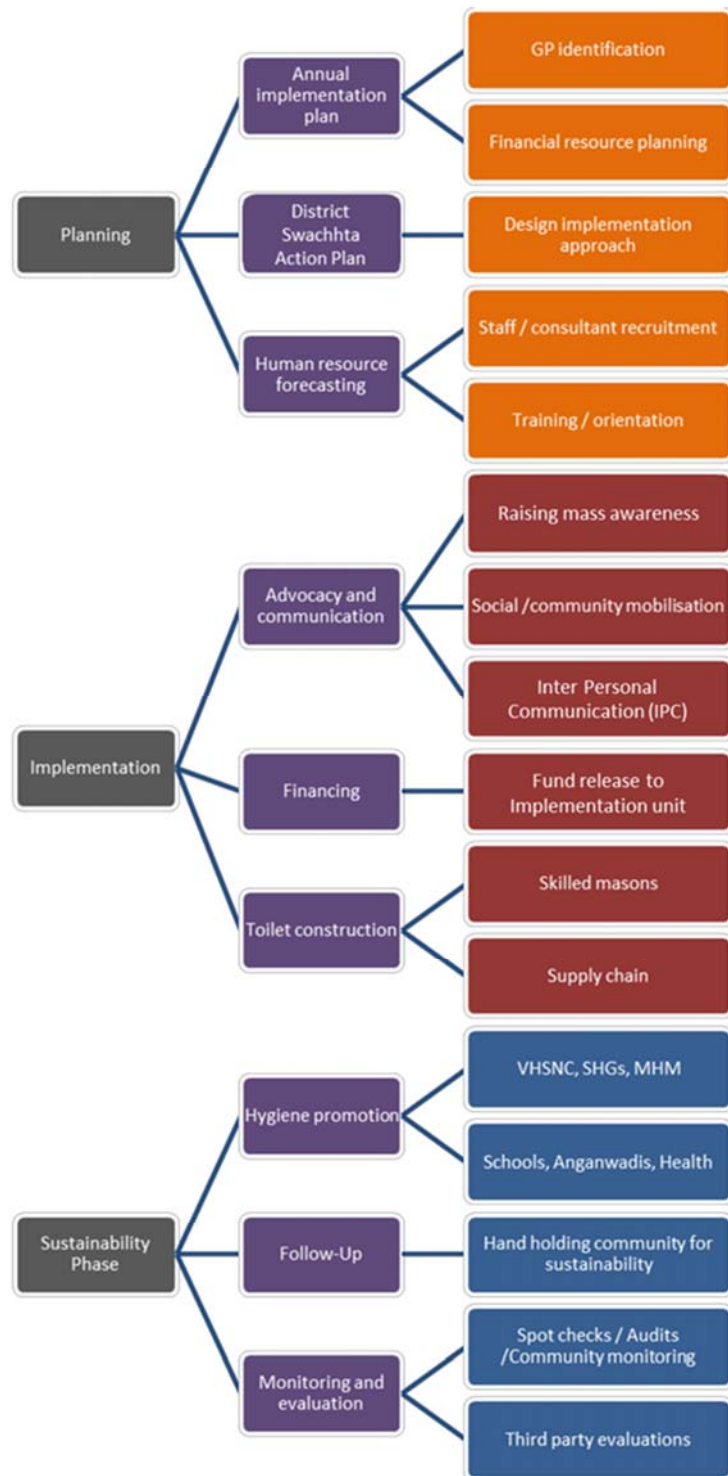
- Started in 2014.
- Established and managed by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation & Ministry of Urban Affairs.
- Also known as Clean India Mission, it is a country wide campaign to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management.
- Phase-1 of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan lasted till October 2019.
- Phase-2 has been implemented between 2020-21 and will be carried forward to 2024-25.
- The government of India provided numerous subsidies for the construction of 90 million toilets between 2014-2019.
- The total budget for the rural and urban components was estimated at \$28 billion.

AIMS OF SWACCH BHARAT ABHIYAN



- Elimination of open defecation.
- Eradication of manual scavenging.
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Waste Management.
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy Sanitary practices.
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health.
- Involve the private sector to fulfill their social responsibilities in this mission.

Implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



Beneficiaries of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

- 93.1% of households (incl. both rural and urban) have received access to toilets.
- Reduced deaths due to diarrhea, malaria etc. thereby improving overall health of children and their nutrition needs.
- Savings from a household toilet exceed the savings from a functioning household.
- Incorporated environmental and water management issues for sustainable improvements in long term.



IN CONTEXT TO MADHYA PRADESH

- Functional toilet facilities are being provided to all households in every village of M.P.
- More than 100 villages and innumerable households have taken benefit of this scheme.
- Functional toilets are being made available in all Schools/Anganwadi centres/Panchayat Ghars in the village, with separate toilet facilities for male and female.
- Measures are being taken to ensure all public places in the village should have minimum garbage, minimum waste, water logging and plastic waste should not be piled up.
- It is being made certain that at least 80 percent of the households and all schools, anganwadis, panchayat houses in a village are having arrangements for the management of biodegradable waste and liquid waste.

Next, on Wednesday, 12th October 2022, all the students of the Department of Business Administration & Management along with their respective group leaders and the faculty visited the village with a strong motivation and high morale to interact with the villagers and know about their feelings and grievances.

In an interaction with the villagers, they told us their harsh grievances they have to face and in getting the benefits of all their schemes the problems they have to face in their day to day lives.

This gave us a new perspective about the problems that the common people have to face in their daily lives and motivated us to do more for them.

It motivated us to efficiently work on our schemes for the villagers and give them our best while helping them and making sure that the schemes reach to them successfully and they get all its benefits.



Problems

1. Lack of basic amenities like clean drinking water and overcrowded spaces.
2. Improper waste management that gives rise to numerous diseases, adverse health effects and increasing vulnerabilities to floods due to deforestation.
3. Lack of attention by the government and low attraction for investment.
4. Inadequate and dilapidated health and education infrastructure.
5. There were so many houses where women are still using wood to cook food, they don't have cooking gas facilities.

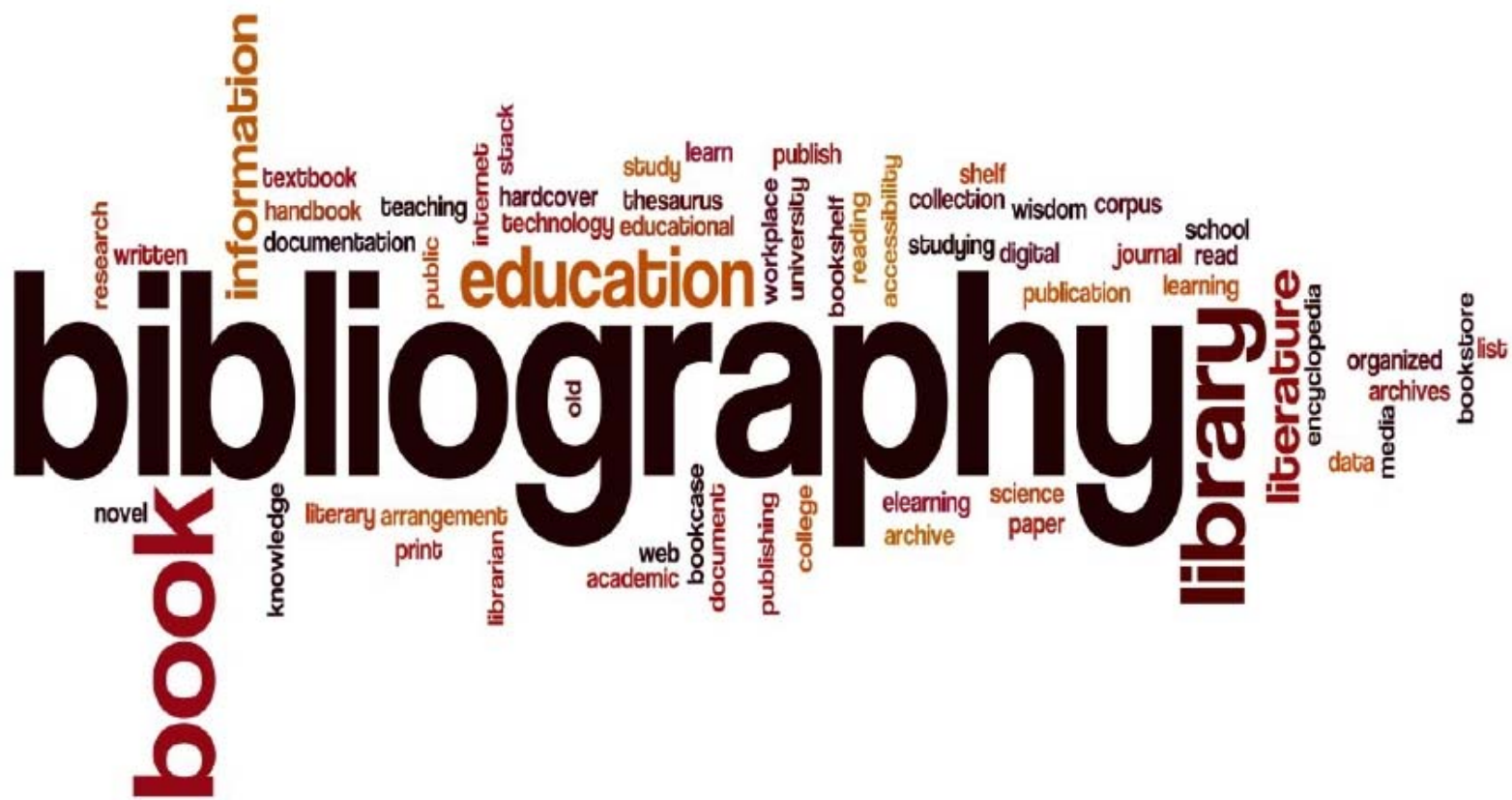


It was an enlightening experience after talking to the people of the village we got an idea about the impact communication has on our lives and about the importance of its characteristics like tone, voice, pitch, expressions, body language etc. which has to be customised according to the situation. It also taught us how communication can bring two people with different types of mindsets on common grounds. After interacting with various villagers & administrative officials we understood their difficulties and tried to solve them using effective communication.


Lastly, after this meaningful communicative experience I understood that communication is “The art of hearing what isn’t being said”.

Conclusion

- ❖ The initiative taken by the students aims-
 - To make them aware about the various schemes launched by the government.
 - To make them consciously aware about the health hazards of their current choices and suggest them a better alternative.
 - To help them collect all the necessary documents about the prevalent schemes and help them submit it the village's panchayat office.
 - To understand and eradicate the reasons of the previous pending procedures.
 - To emotionally connect with the villagers.
 - To understand the core problems faced by the villagers and try to provide a solution for them.
- ❖ The values learned by the students from this activity-
After learning about the problems of the villagers it created a sense of empathy and awareness amongst the students about the harsh realities outside their comfort zones.
Since it was a group activity students polished their leadership skills, improving their social interactions, honed their decision making and problem-solving skills. It made them realise the importance of Organising, Planning and the significance of coordination and tolerance.



- <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/482545-mendori-madhya-pradesh.html>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mendori>
- <http://www.onefivenine.com/india/villages/Bhopal/Phanda/Mendori>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pradhan_Mantri_Ujjwala_Yojana)
- https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/major_initiatives/swachh-bharat-abhiyan/
- <https://pmuy.gov.in/about.html>
- <https://www.pmuy.gov.in/ujjwala2.html>



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
GUIDANCE**